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Democrat

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT

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C. W. Cliftell,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Baltimore.

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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

The wail of the breeze.

There's a wail upon the breeze,
A sad and mournful sound,
Thrilling along the forest trees,
That wildly sweep around;
It strikes upon the startled ear,
Like moanings from the slain;
Breathes o'er the withering tale of fear,
Then fits the cold sleepers again!

I come from where bright waters flow,
Beneath the wild wood shade,
To tell, in accents faint and low,
The wreck which death has made;
My path hath been by new-made graves;
With rude stones mantled high;
Nought save the rustling pine-tree waves,
Where death's cold sleepers lie!

They passed in silence, one by one,
That quiet household band,
As from our vision sinks the sun,
To greet a fairer land.
Beside an ever murmuring stream,
Where child and sire are laid;
I come from o'er the glittering seas—
With dewy fragrance fraught;
From hills, with sweet murmuring trees,
A witching tone I caught;
From flowers bathed in liquid gem,
I brought a fragrant breath,
Yet my sweet voice was unto them
The hidden plague of death.

They all are gone! The breeze gone by,
The night-bird sings his strain,
The virgin hymn is hush and hush
Upon my ear again;
Yet come not with such melting power,
Glad sounds from land or sea,
As that low wail, at twilight hour,
Upon the breeze, to me.

IRISLENTIVE.

CREDULITY.—A love for the Marvellous is an innate principle of the human mind—the rude and the refined in all ages have been its willing victims. Mankind have a strange fancy for indulging a preference over the real—the mystic, to the matter of fact. A certain degree of credulity is indispensable to prevent universal skepticism—for what may have been repudiated at one time as an error, may since have become an ascertained truth; how many such instances have occurred in medical science—Even in the matter of patent medicines, although in the majority of cases they have done little good or harm, yet society is beginning to believe that quackery may be found within, as well as without the orthodox circle of the faculty. Men do not ascribe an epileptic fit to witchcraft, or appeal to the stellar as their horseplay of fate and fortune. The world has grown ashamed of the rude playthings of its early days. Roger Bacon and Dr. Dee would cut a sorry figure as alchemists and astrologers, in our day; and yet do we not exhibit a like proclivity in things scarcely less apocryphal? All admit the mass of impostures and cheats which are being constantly practised upon the community; yet we seem rather to cherish the humbug.

It cannot but be considered a morbid condition of taste therefore, that thus ever craves for its sustenance something extravagantly absurd, improbable or impossible. The Delphic oracles are with us under the metamorphosis of the fortune teller. If we have no "South Sea bubble," we have at least the Gold fever of California in all its intensity, withering up all generous home affections, and whirling the national brain with its intoxicating delirium. It is no less true that the spirit of Joanna Southcott still exists in the leaders of the Mormon cult. Millenites take but the course adopted by "sixth monarchy men;" and although these semi-finatics may be exemplary in other respects, yet they are in this particular monomania, should be cared for accordingly. The "Socialists" seem determined, at least in France, to take care of themselves at least for the present.

Says the great poet—"The earth hath bubbles, as the water hath," and these are of them. But as we said, a rational degree of credulity is essential to our social economy. What is all we were sceptics, would become of the mutual faith and reciprocity of trust that interlock all orders applied for admission into the Union. Now this is an error. The constitution of Missouri of mutual confidence and faith, as essentially as followed, and did not precede the compromise accordingly. That act was passed March 1820, the constitution framed under it was signed July 19th of the same year, and was presented to Calhoun's proviso was a manly blow to kill slave congress in the month of November following—by, where it then existed, by law, and where it was the Texas session—the Indian domain and congress in that year having met on the second, would now exist in point of fact, if that blow had not been struck. The proviso of Mr. Calhoun events in point of fact. The constitution of Mississ. of a year in point of time, and a transposition of actually abolished slavery where it existed by Monday in November. Here then is an error not caught sight of the "Great First Cause." It events were made after the compromise, and pur-

the adaptation of steam, as a motive power, or of electricity being reduced to living letters of fire—that made mankind till recently sceptical of truths then so occult. Are we not indeed encompassed all around by mysteries, and truths yet to be revealed: what do we know of the principle of our very vitality—of even our corporeal frame?

What a miracle is man to man!
Two nature marvelously mixed—
Mid way from nothing to the Deity."

Some persons, however, make a boast of being doubtless on all subjects—saying, perhaps, the fact of their own existence, and the equally certain event of its termination some day. The "Golden Mean"—the happy medium lies between heartless skepticism on the one side; and ignorantly on the other.

POLITICAL.

Colonel Benton's Speech.

Col. Benton commences his speech to his constituents, the people of Missouri, by acknowledging the receipt of certain resolutions passed by the legislature of Missouri, denying the right of congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in territories—asserting the right of the citizens of every state to remove to the territories, acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole Union, with their property, to deny it to be an insult to the states to exclude any of their citizens from so removing and settling with their property—alleging such insult to be the cause of alienation among the states, and ultimately of disunion; and instructing the senators of the state, and requesting its representatives to vote in conformity to the resolutions so adopted. These resolutions, he says are merely a copy of resolutions offered in the United States senate, February 19, 1847, by Mr. Calhoun—the only difference between them being, that Mr. Calhoun's tend "directly," and the Missouri resolutions tend "ultimately" to a dissolution of the Union: and even this difference is not material, as the Missouri resolutions pledge the state to co-operate with other slaveholding states. He therefore speaks to Mr. Calhoun's resolutions first.

In 1829, he says, Mr. Calhoun being a member of president Monroe's cabinet, was required to give his opinion in writing on the question of the power of congress to prohibit slavery in territories, and the constitutionality of the eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, and which section applied the anti-slavery clause of the ordinance of 1787, to more than half the territory of Louisiana. Mr. Calhoun then gave his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the act; and no whisper was ever heard from him to the contrary, until the introduction of his firebrand resolutions twenty-seven years after. These resolutions, Mr. Benton says were introduced by Mr. Calhoun, to make a test for himself at the presidential election which no northern man could stand. Before the debate came on, however, the proofs of the opinion which Mr. Calhoun, gave in 1829 were brought forward to his utter confusion and the entire prostration of his resolutions. These proofs consisted of the original interrogation propounded to his cabinet by Mr. Monroe in his own handwriting and the draft of a letter from him to a friend, stating that these questions were answered affirmatively by every member of the cabinet.—Mr. Calhoun of course included. In addition to these records is a passage from the diary of J. Q. Adams, stating the same facts concerning the action of the members of Mr. Monroe's cabinet. These testimonies, Mr. Benton insists are overwhelming. Mr. Calhoun attempts to escape it by saying that Missouri, at the preceding session, had presented herself for admission as a member of the Union. She had formed a constitution and government, in accordance with an act of congress. Her admission was refused on the ground that her constitution admitted of slavery; and she was remanded back to have the objectionable provision expunged. She refused to comply with the resolution, and at the next session again knocked at the door of congress for admission, with her constituents that as it originally stood. Mr. Calhoun says that Missouri was then a state—that if refused admission to the Union she would still have been a state, independent of the Union, and the probable centre of a new confederacy. None were willing to contribute to such a result, and to avoid it the northern members opposed to her admission, were forced to propose a compromise, which the south accepted.

Mr. Benton says that every part of this statement is erroneous, and to such a degree as to destroy all reliance upon Mr. Calhoun's memory. He says that during the compromise session he and Mr. Lowndes resided together, and that at the preceding session Missouri presented her constitution, made under the act of congress, and reciprocity of trust that interlock all orders applied for admission into the Union. Now this is an error. The constitution of Missouri of mutual confidence and faith, as essentially as followed, and did not precede the compromise accordingly. That act was passed March 1820, the constitution framed under it was signed July 19th of the same year, and was presented to Calhoun's proviso was a manly blow to kill slave congress in the month of November following—by, where it then existed, by law, and where it was the Texas session—the Indian domain and congress in that year having met on the second, would now exist in point of fact, if that blow had not been struck. The proviso of Mr. Calhoun events in point of fact. The constitution of Mississ. of a year in point of time, and a transposition of actually abolished slavery where it existed by Monday in November. Here then is an error not caught sight of the "Great First Cause." It events were made after the compromise, and pur-

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They passed in silence, one by one,
That quiet household band,
As from our vision sinks the sun,
To greet a fairer land.
Beside an ever murmuring stream,
Where child and sire are laid;
I come from o'er the glittering seas—
With dewy fragrance fraught;
From hills, with sweet murmuring trees,
A witching tone I caught;
From flowers bathed in liquid gem,
I brought a fragrant breath,
Yet my sweet voice was unto them
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OLD SERIES, NO. 19, VOLUME 18.

Rocky Mountains—over a territory nearly a thousand miles square—nearly a million square miles—enough to make twenty states of 50,000 square miles each—in fact that all California, New Mexico and Oregon put together.

Over all this vast territory the proviso, supported by Calhoun, abolished slavery—abolished it, then existing by law—and shut it up from the slave migration of the south. And now what becomes of the *dogma*, in his mouth, and his followers, so recently invented, of no power in congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in territories? what becomes in their mouths of the new fangled point of honor, just for the first time in thirty years, of insult to the territories bought by the blood and treasure of the whole Union? Louisiana was a territory, and congress legislated upon slavery in it, and legislated slavery out of a million of square miles of it, and Mr. Calhoun supported that legislation.

Louisiana was a territory acquired by the treasury, not by the blood, of the whole Union; and the proviso of 1820, supported by Mr. Calhoun, shut up half of it from slave migration. If that is insult, he and his followers have about being insulted most remarkably well for about thirty years; and what would consult their own self-respect, and lose nothing in public opinion, if they should continue standing with like fortitude, for the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Calhoun quotes this action of Mr. Calhoun, not to vindicate the right of congress to prohibit or abolish slavery in the territories but to shut the mouths of Mr. Calhoun and his followers. He proceeds to say that in giving his cabinet support, where his voice was potential to the abolition of slavery over a million of square miles in Louisiana, Mr. Calhoun did more than any man for about thirty years; and what would consult their own self-respect, and lose nothing in public opinion, if they should continue standing with like fortitude, for the remainder of their lives.

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Now this proclamation was issued from the cabinet of which Mr. Calhoun was a member, and appears to have been as completely forgotten by him as was the cabinet decision of the same year in favor of the power of congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in territories, and to abolish it in territories; for he did not remember further proceeding on the part of congress, and was to be proclaimed by the president. All this appears in the legislative history of the country, and was authentically recited in the proclamation issued on the occasion.

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north were fully sensible, and duly grateful.

They gave proof of their gratitude.

Mr. Calhoun was then candidate for president of the United States; he became the favorite of the north—beating even Mr. Adams, himself, on the free soil track.

He beat him six votes in New

York—ran head and neck with him through

New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island—

was over through Massachusetts—

and came a

loss ahead on the northern track!

He actually

beat Mr. Adams in abolition states—and with

justice.

He had done more than him for free

soil, and with more merit; being himself an inhabitant of slave soil.

I told him this in my first

Calhounite,

in the senate of the United States,

four days after he put in his fire-brand

resolutions, in my speech to show him to be the true

author of the Mexican war.

Mr. Calhoun then disavowed all responsibility

in the matter by saying that he was not a member of congress; but evidence since developed shows that as a member of the cabinet, his action was more influential than it could have been in congress.

Mr. Benton thus excuses

these detailed personal references to Mr. Calhoun—

attacks upon Benton, showing that he has allied himself with the whigs on the Texas question; quote Jackson's letter on Texas, where he denounced all as traitors to the country who opposed the treaty. Apply it to Benton. Proclaim that Benton, by attacking Mr. Tyler and his friends, and driving them from the party, is aiding the election of Mr. Clay; and charge him with doing this to defeat Mr. Polk and insure himself the succession in 1848; and claim that full justice be done to the acts and motives of John Tyler by the leaders. Harp upon these strings. Do not propose the union: it is the business of the democrats to do this, and arrange it to our perfect satisfaction. I quote here from our leading friend from the south. Such is the course which I recommend, and which you can pursue or not, according to your real attachment to the administration.

Look out for my leader of to-morrow as an indicator, and regard this letter as of the most strict and inviolate character.

I read this extract to Mr. Calhoun in the senate of the United States in February, 1847—four days after his fire-brand resolutions were introduced. He said he did not write it. I

know he did not. Neither did he write the papers of the A. B. plot against Mr. Crawford; nor the resolutions of the last Missouri general assembly. He is no such bungler as that.

When a paw is to go into the fire he prefers that of any cat or dog to his own. But he was secretary of state under Tyler at the time, and had dominion over three hundred newspapers, to each of which the same instructions were issued.

They were intended for their guidance in the presidential election, and in the state elections of 1844, and especially for my own, which was coming on. I only read the extract which is special to myself. How well the instructions were obeyed was seen in this state, and in other states, and in all the press and politicians which followed the lead of "our leading friend at the south."

Benton—Clay—Whigs—Texas—Harp upon these strings, and harp they did; until the strings were worn out, and then the harps were hung upon the willows. Now a new set of strings are furnished, and from the same

"leading friend at the south," and the music re-commences to the old tune set to new words—Benton—Whigs—Abolitionists—Wilmot Proviso—so—now the strings, and harp away again the world! and harp away they will, the old performers and some new ones, until the drooping willows shall again claim the appendage of their tuneful instruments.

Mr. Benton says he does not suppose that the members of the Missouri legislature who voted for these resolutions of instruction, knew of their fidelity with Mr. Calhoun's, nor did he believe that they embodied the real sense of the assembly or the people of Missouri. They were entirely at variance with the resolutions adopted by the legislature upon the same subject at the previous session.

One makes the peace, permanence and welfare of our national Union depend upon strict adherence to the spirit and terms of the Missouri compromise in its application to new territory—that is to say, upon the constitutional right, and the equitable exercise of that right, to legislate upon slavery in the new territory, and to admit it in part and prevent it in part: the other makes the dissolution of the Union dependent upon the same platform of fact and principle, denying the right of congress to admit or prohibit slavery in a territory—asserting its prohibition to be a violation of the constitution of the United States—an insult to the sovereignty of the states—and tending to the dissolution of the Union.

Yes, citizens! congress has the power to legislate upon slavery in territories, and to admit or prohibit its existence, in fact to compromise it. She has the constitutional power, but can never hereafter exercise it. The new dogma of no power in congress to legislate on the subject, has killed all compromise. Those who deny the power cannot vote for it: it would be a breach of their oath: those who want no slavery in the new territories will not vote for compromise, and thus extreme meet—combine against the middle, and defeat all compromise. The resolutions of Mr. Calhoun have done this; and to talk about compromise now, is to propose to call Methusala from his tomb. The effect, if not the design, of his new dogma

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 17, 1843.

Oxford County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations comprising Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Hotel de l'Europe in Paris, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and County Officers to be supported at the ensuing election.

All the Democratic Republicans, which about fifty Democratic votes in each of the numbers will send one Delegat each; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three over two hundred and fifty and under three hundred, four over four hundred, five Delegates each.

For order of the County Committee.

June 16, 1843.

TO GOVERNOR,
JOHN HUBBARD,
OF HALLOWELL.

UNION AND TOLERATION.

We like the tone of the annexed article from the Baltimore Republican. It breathes the right spirit, and inculcates toleration of opinion upon collateral questions, especially upon the question of slavery, which is not, never can be, and never ought to be, made the test, one way or the other, of political orthodoxy. It is rather a question upon which different sections of the Union, and of different portions of the National Democratic party are expected to differ, and ought therefore to "agree to disagree." If such were the character of the language held throughout the South towards the North, the obstacles to an early re-union of the great democratic party of the Union would be speedily removed—and no detriment to the permanent interests of either section would be sustained thereby.

From the Baltimore Republican.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of the north and west must come together, and those erring democratic sons of the south who followed the *ignis fatuus* of Taylorism must return at once to their first love. What if our quarrels at the north have been fierce and bitter, and what if Cass and Van Buren men did seem ready "to eat each other up?" Does that make an early re-union impossible? Look how the whigs were fighting each other—mean Clay men and Taylor men before the Philadelphia nomination, and immediately ceasing that event, and see how soon they settle their differences and closed their ranks again. Look further back and see how soon Daniel Webster, after running against the whig party, under Mr. Tyler, for an equal extent with Mr. Van Buren against the democratic party, was received into full political fellowship with his party again.

We must profit by these examples of the whigs. We must be tolerant toward each other. We must forgive great political offenses, or our ardent and skillful adversaries will place us in the minority.

If the democracy of Vermont can unite, why can't there be at once a similar union in New York, Massachusetts, and every where else? We see no particular and essential difference in the political creed of the two sections of our party, for they each preach opposition to "slavery in the abstract," and profess to be against erecting slave states in New Mexico and California. Why then do they continue to quarrel? Does a man at the north or the south, cease to be a democrat, if he says slavery shall not be legalized in California, if he can help it?—or if he even goes further and says, "I would like to see an end of slavery everywhere?" Certainly not. However obnoxious these views may be to us of the south, we must confess that they do not make a man any the less a democrat, although we are for sustaining the institutions of the south, as guaranteed to us by the constitution, *at any hazard*. Yet we must not do injustice to our friends in other places who hold other and different doctrines. This is a question upon which the democrats of the two sections must agree to differ, and as to our northern and western friends who have heretofore sacrificed so many of their noblest champions in their advocacy and support of southern institutions and southern rights, it becomes us now to leave them to take care of themselves in their own way, and when for times like these a circum-stance may dictate.

The democratic party was formerly largely in the majority in the northern states, and they also held almost undisputed control of the great state of Ohio. How did they fall into a minority, or become divided into two parties? It was sustaining southern sentiments on the floor of Congress, and preaching them at home, for which kind services a large party in the south rewarded them with the bite of the adder and the sting of the serpent. This same party professes now to be terribly shocked at the anti-slavery resolutions passed by the democratic convention of Vermont, and have the impudence to say that our friends there "have all turned abolitionists!" With what grace does this charge come from a party who nominated and voted for that through abolitionist, *Millard Fillmore*, even in the south? We see no valid reason why a man can't be an abolitionist and a democrat, if he can't be a democrat and a whig at the same time. And when we know of any thing in the creed of the democratic party which finds a man's heart to hold such views upon this subject, over the whole land, provided he seeks to do no violence or injustice to the southern section of the Union. The whigs know that most of the moderate and reasonable abolitionists were original members of the democratic party, and that they only obtained their votes at the north and west by running against the south and southern men. They now begin to fear that these abolitionists are about to rejoin their old political friends, and hence their mingled lamentations

and curses. Well, all we have to say is to encourage our friends at the north and west to bring together, in one common political brotherhood, every democrat, no matter what the whigs may call him. **THEY MUST UNITE.** **THE MINORITY MUST Yield to the MAJORITY!** Our party to be victorious must not be sectional, but national one. If we agree upon all the cardinal doctrines of our political faith, it matters not what may be the peculiar views of each section upon the subject of slavery. **THEY CAN, AND WE OUGHT TO, HARMONISE!**

"**DRAWING AN INFERENCE.**"—Some of the federal papers in this State, says the *Augusta Age*, represent Dr. HUBBARD, the democratic candidate for Governor, as opposed to the free territory doctrine. They do not, however, positively assert such to be the fact—not at all—but they endeavor to create such a belief, from most unanswerable grounds of inference. The process is a singularly unique one. It is something after dishonorable. They assert, and assert truly, that in 1843, while a member of the State Senate, Dr. H. as Chairman of a Committee to which were referred sundry petitions urging the passage of a law forbidding the employment of the civil arm of the State and of the jails in the several counties in aid of the arrest and detention of fugitive slaves, made a report adverse to the prayer of the petitioners, in which the obligation of the State to all in giving effect to the clause of the Federal Constitution relating to the surrender of fugitive slaves, was argued and insisted upon. And then, (by a sort of logic unknown to the schools, except it be to the school of toadstoolism) they infer, from the fact just stated, the further fact, that he is opposed to the freedom of territories! What the *Augusta Age* question can possibly have to do with the question of the freedom of the territories or the freedom of the states, is beyond our comprehension.

The nomination is highly respectable. We will say, if Dr. Hubbard is Governor, we will have a very good man. We shall not despair of the high personal regards of the people while such men are selected for places of public trust.

The *Gospel Banner*, *Augusta*, a religious paper, has the following notice:—

The nomination is highly respectable. We will say, if Dr. Hubbard is Governor, we will have a very good man. We shall not despair of the high personal regards of the people while such men are selected for places of public trust.

Yours, JOHN HUBBARD.

HON. ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

ANECDOTES AND FUN.

A ROUGH DICKY.—Sir Richard Jebb was very rough and harsh in his manner. He said to a patient to whom he had been very rude, "Sir, it is my way."

"Then," replied the patient, pointing to the door, "I beg you will make that your way."

Sir Richard, being called upon to see a patient who fancied himself very ill, told him ingenuously what he thought, and declined prescribing, thinking it unnecessary.

"Now you are here," said the patient, "I shall be obliged to you, Sir Richard, if you will tell me how I must live—what may I eat, and what not?"

"My directions as to that point," replied Sir Richard, "will be few and simple. You must not eat the poker, shovel or tongs, for they are hard of digestion nor the bellows, for they are windy; anything else you please."

THE SCHOOL MISTRESS AT HOME.—"My dear boy," said a kind-hearted country schoolmistress to an unusually promising scholar, whose quarter was about up—"My dear boy, does your father design that you should thread the intricate and thorny path of the professions, or the straight and narrow way of the ministry, or revolve amid the flowery fields of literature?"

"No, ma'am," replied the juvenile prodigy, "dad says he's going to set me to work in the tater patch."

A lady with a flushed face and carbuncled nose, consulting Dr. Cheyne, exclaimed: "Where in the name of wonder, doctor, did I get such a nose as this?" "Out of the decanter, madam, out of the decanter," replied the doctor.

"What is a rebus?" innocently asked a lovely miss of a black-eyed lad. Imprinting a kiss on her breathing lips, he replied: "If you now will return the compliment, that will be a rebuss." She was satisfied with the information.

This rebutting testimony that we read of in the courts," said Mrs. Partington, "must be to make it go down easier; the same way that they embezzle bibles with pictures and make sugar-plums of rhubarb. How much better it would be if we could receive the truth without rebutting it. Don't you think so?" continued she, casting a counsellor present. "Certainly, madam," replied he with dignity, "and consider the high price of butter, too." This was a remark that fired a train to a magazine of eloquence on domestic economy, and the old lady warmly espoused the doctrine of *low fare*.

A negro woman, having occasion to visit an acquaintance living in Harlem, took a seat in a railroad car going to that place. Surprised at the short time in which the journey was accomplished, on getting out she remarked, that if she had known she could have got there so quickly she would have walked!

GIVING AND RECEIVING.—There is frequently more pleasure in giving a thing than in receiving it. This applies more especially to Medicine, Advice, and Kindness.

An Irish Judge said, when addressing a prisoner convicted of murder—"You are to be hanged, and I hope it will be a warning to you."

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their May Term, 1840.
THE undersigned, one of the Proprietors of Letter B, in said County, would respectfully represent that the County road, as located and as altered by a Decree of the Court in the year 1837, from the bottom of Letter B to the settlement on the Magalloway River, is impracticable and cannot for any reasonable expenditure be made "safe and convenient" for the public and that the same should be discontinued, as in the opinion of the undersigned, the road may be made with great propriety from the Settlements on the Magalloway River, thereby being the only individuals particularly interested in said road to the State Line adjoining New Hampshire, near the town of Errol. In said State of New Hampshire, your Honor, would require, that your Hon. Board should take the subject in matter of his Petition into consideration, that you view said route from said Magalloway Settlements to said New Hampshire Line, meeting to direct your attention to the fact, that you will find the public roads of the public, one fermans, brigadier or major, and the Magalloway Settlements, the other fermans upon New Hampshire Line adjoining said Errol, or as near the same as you may deem proper, or as may be expedient, and particularly given to an interest in the said viewing and route, and, at the same time the road aforesaid or so much of the same as your wisdom you may deem proper, and as duly bound, &c.

FRANKLIN SMITH.

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, 1840.—As respects of the County Commissioners began and helden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1840.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners be granted a speedy audience before the County Commissioners, and that the same be held in the County Court House, in the town of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1840.

The French Fox.—This subscriber, a property interested in the County Commissioners, would respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased a splendid built dark-gray horse, called "Bold Washington," a fine animal, and suitable for the use of the current season. He has also recently added to his Stud a beautiful horse called "The French Fox."

The French Fox was raised on the river Eure, in Lower Normandy. He will accompany Royal Oak to the State, six weeks successively, and in the Oxford County Court House, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1840, when they will proceed to view the same at some convenient place in the vicinity, which will give a full opportunity for the public to view him.

The French Fox is a fine animal, and will be found in the hands of Mr. J. C. Kimball, Clerk of the Probate Office, who may be consulted for any information respecting him.

Attest—W. M. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon. Attest—W. M. KIMBALL, Clerk.

STEPHEN EMERY,
COUNSELLOR
AND
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

He has returned to his former Office over the Probate Office, where he may be found at all business hours.

Persons indebted to the late partnership of STEPHEN EMERY & SON are requested to call and make a settlement.

Paris, Dec. 4, 1840.

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D. PORTER STOWELL,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Buxfield, June 30, 1840.

6



NEW MEDICINE.

DOCTOR MASTA'S

GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS.

For Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers, Indigestion, Chill Fevers, Headache, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, Conscientious, Piles, Jaundice, Cholecystitis, Pain in the Stomach and Sides, Heartburn, Perverted Appetite, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Impure Blood, and all Derangements of the Bilious System.

The rapid sale of these Pills in many sections of the country where they have been circulated, is a sure evidence of their great value as a medicine for the diseases they are designed. No other medicine of the kind has given that general satisfaction as these Pills, considering the shortness of time since they were first brought to market, and the large number of persons throughout the New England States, the State of New York, and the Canadas, who have already pronounced them to be the best family medicine they have ever used.

They are of themselves, and have been used in their families, that they are the best operating cathartics they have ever taken, and prove the following advantages over all others.

1. They do not sicken and distress the stomach and bowels, as all other purgatives do.

2. They are of a gentle, non-irritating, and non-stimulating nature.

3. They relieve constipation and not increase it.

4. They operate with perfect ease and safety, causing no griping or any other painful sensation.

5. They are of the greatest ease they evacuate the bowels, and remove the impurities of all putrid, irritating and fatty matter.

6. They are composed of simples.

7. They are of a gentle, non-irritating, and non-stimulating nature.

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